of cultural and religious heritage items and declare the temple town of virnda-van as archaeologically protected area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMAN-BHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No case of vandalism, plundering of antiquities and sale of ancient temples declared as centrally protected monuments at Vrindavan has been reported.

(c) There is neither any proposal to ban the sales nor to declare the whole of the temple town of Vrindavan as archaeologically protected area by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Air and Water Pollution in Major Cities

*365. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the level of air and water pollution in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ahmedabad and Kanpur;

(b) whether any comprhensive plan has been drawn up to bring down the air and water pollution to permissible levels in these cities; and

(o) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) In these cities, the levels of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide are within the prescribed limits of 80 micrograms per subic meter and 100 micrograms per cubic meter respectively, except at one station in Calcutta. The levels of suspended particulate matter in all the cities except Madras are higher than the stipulated standards, i. e., 200 micro, grams pej' cubic meter for residential areas.

The water pollution caused by discharge of untreated sewage and industrial effluents renders the quality of the surface waters in these cities to levels beyond the prescribed standards of 3 milligrams per litre Biological Oxygen Demand and ^{total} coliform organism of 500 Most Probable Number per 100 mili litres as required for outdoor bathing.

(b) and (c) The steps taken by the Government to bring down the air and water pollution to permissible levels in these cities include the following: —

(i) Effluent and emission standards have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(ii) Ambient air quality standards have been evolved.

(iii) A network of ambient air quality and water quality monitoring stations has been set up.

(iv) These cities have been notified as Air pollution control areas.

(v) Environmental guidelines have been evolved for sitting and operation of industries.

(vi) Industries have been asked to comply with consent requirements of the State Pollution Control Boards to keep the discharge of effluent and emissions within the stipulated limits.

(vii) industries have been directed to install necessary pollution control equipment on a time bound basis. Legal action is taken against the defaulting units.

(viii) Schemes for construction/ augmentation of sewerage and drainage system and for treatment of sewage have been taken up.

(ix) Fiscal incentives are provided for installation of pollution control equipment and shifting of polluting industries from congested areas.

(x) Standards for exhaust from automobiles have been laid down for the vehicles on the road.

(xi) Public awareness compaigns: have been launched about vehicular pollution.

(xii) The Petroleum Industry has been asked to bring down the load content in petrol to 0. 15 gms. /litre by 1993.

(xiii) The manufacturers have been asked to give a certificate to the effect that the exhaust from the vehicles are within the prescribed limits.

(xiv) A scheme has been initiated to give assistance to cluster of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants.

Allegations by Orissa Pollution Control Board against some Industries

•366. SHRl BASUDEB MOHAPA. TRA Will the Minister of ENVIRON MENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state: ; 'ffj

(a) whether it is a lact that the Orissa State Pollution Control Board has made allegations against some industries for not taking adequate preventive measures for pollution control in different parts of that State;

(b) if so, the names of these industries; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) and (b) The major industries in Orissa which have not taken adequate pollution control measures include the following:

(i) East Coast Fertilizers and Chemicals, Kalma.

(ii) Fertilizer Corporation of India, Talcher.

(iii) Rourkela Steel Plant & its Fertilizer' Unit, Rourkela.

(iv) Orient Paper Mills, Brajraj-nagar.

(v) Talcher Thermal Power Station, Talcher.

(vi) Aska Co-operative Sugar and Distillery, Aska.

(vii) East Coast Breweries and. Distilleries, Paradip.

(viii) Ferro-Manganese Plant, Joda.

(ix) OMC Alloys Ltd., Bamanipal.

(x) Ferro-Manganese Plant, Raya-gada.

(xi) Mangalam Timber Products, Nawarangpur.

(xii) Oricham Ltd. Talcher.

(xiii) Orissa Textile Mills, Choud-war.

(xiv) Hira Cement Ltd., Bargarh.

(xv) Bargarh Co-operative Sugar, Bargarh.

(xvi) Ferro-Chrome Plant, Jajpur Road.

(c) The steps taken to prevent and : ontrol pollution from industries nclude:

(i) The Orissa State Pollution Control Board has directed the industries to install effluent treatment plants and emission control devices within a time-frame and to treat their effluents and emissions to prescribed standards.

(ii) Consents are issued to industries subject to their adopting adequate pollution control measures.

(iii) Task forces have been set up to oversee the implementation of pollution control measures by certain categories of industries.

(iv) A special drive has been launched to take concerted action on highly polluting industries for taking adequate measures for prevention and control of pollution.

(v) The Talcher-Angul area has been identified as an area requiring special attention for control of industrial pollution.